

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
SCHOOL. Matinee at 2.BROOKLYN THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PERPETU-
ATION—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1 1/2.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;
OR, HARK! HARK! AND THE WORLD OF WONDER. Matinee.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Matinee at 1 1/2—
CAMILLE. Evening—HIDDEN HAND.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Edin., between 5th and 6th ave.—
Matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET. Evening—MABLE HEART.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGESS EX-
TRA-VAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES. Matinee at 2.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
DER KÖNIG'S LIEBESLIED—EINE PARTIE PIQUE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—Matinee—FRA DIAVOLO. Evening—LA PROPHETIE.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.WAVERLEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway.—ELIZA HOLLY'S
REVENGE COMPANY. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES.—Matinee at 2.THE TANNERY, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE
MAKERS, &c. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
School. Matinee.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 56 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT—SING OF THE BLOODED.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC
OPERA, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EUROPEAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—THE DAVENPORT
BROTHERS.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—THE HAUNTED WIG MAKER, &c. Matinee.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 25.
A number of public meetings were held in Paris on
Thursday. Three persons were arrested for making
seditious speeches.

Mexico.

Reports from Mexico city state that Minister Ro-
driguez has recently had several private interviews
with President Juarez, and is urging the latter to
acknowledge the French debt.

Paraguay.

Marshal Lopez is now reported at Pirabel, a town
fifty miles from Asuncion, with an army of 5,000
men and 30,000 non-commissioned families who have
abandoned their homes and followed him. General
Mitre was marching with his troops to seize certain
mountain passes, that would give him a great advan-
tage over Lopez.

Alaska.

General Johnson C. Davis has made an official re-
port of the late Indian troubles in our new posses-
sions. He says that on hearing of the murders of
traders by the Kake or Kekeon tribe, he sailed to
their village and finding it deserted burned it. At
this prompt method of dealing with them the Indians
became frightened and promised to deliver up the
murderers, whom General Davis says shall be
promptly executed. He does not anticipate any
serious trouble as he has already made himself
master of the situation.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced
providing for the creation of a body corporate, con-
sisting of A. T. Stewart, C. Vanderbilt and several
other gentlemen, to devise means for the completion
of the monument to Washington and the erection of
a similar one to Lincoln. The Finance bill was taken
up as unfinished business and was discussed at
length. The Senate then went into executive ses-
sion and confirmed several appointments, among
them Moses H. Grinnell to be Collector, A. B. Cor-
nell to be Surveyor and A. E. Merritt to be Naval
Officer of the port of New York. An adjournment
was then had until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Banks, on the Committee on
Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution expres-
sive of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and
declaring that Congress will give its constitutional
support to the President whenever he may deem it
expedient to recognize the sovereignty of the re-
publican government in that island. The resolution
was recommended and ordered to be printed. Three
reports were made by members of the Committee on
Electors relative to the contested case from the
Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Butler
called up the motion to reconsider the
vote referring the Tenure of Office bill to the
Judiciary Committee, and suggested that an
additional section be added, requiring the Presi-
dent to return his nominations to Congress within
thirty days after their being made. A sharp debate
ensued on this proposition. Messrs. Butler, Logan
and Davis advocating, and Messrs. Garfield, Farn-
sworth, Bingham and other republicans opposing it.
The latter gentlemen taunted Messrs. Butler and
Logan with their new alliance with the democrats,
but the democrats having favored the reference of
the bill were loath to withdraw it, and on a motion
for the previous question on Mr. Butler's resolution
voted against him and with Messrs. Garfield and
company. The vote was finally reconsidered, and the
motion of reference was withdrawn and the House
resolved to concur in the Senate amendments to the
repeal bill by a vote of 70 to 56. So the bill goes back
to the Senate as it originally came from the House,
providing simply for the repeal of the act. The
House soon after adjourned until Monday.

The Legislature.

Several bills were reported to the State Senate
yesterday. The Committee on Internal Affairs, Mr.
Tweed dissenting, reported adversely to the bill
modifying the Excise law. On motion the report
was disagreed with and the bill committed to the
Committee of the Whole. Notice was given of a bill
intended to fraudulent naturalization papers. A few
unimportant bills were introduced and passed. The
Vice President of the Central Railroad having sub-
mitted a report the resolution bringing him to the
bar was reconsidered and another adopted discon-
tinuing all proceedings against him. The bill for
the more effectual suppression of bribery was made
the special order for Tuesday evening. The Senate
soon after adjourned until Monday evening next.

In the Assembly a communication was presented
from the Metropolitan Board of Health relative to
the ship James Foster, Jr. A large number of bills
were reported, including one to amend the Quar-
antine laws, and another to confer additional powers
upon the Metropolitan police. A resolution of com-
pliment to Mr. Tweed upon the departure of that
gentleman from Albany, and the office of Assistant
Secretary of State for the United States, was unani-
mously adopted. Mr. Hittman made a personal
explanation in reply to an attack made upon him by
a weekly literary paper. A resolution was intro-
duced to regulate fare on the Harlem and Hudson
River railroads. The Assembly then adjourned
until Monday.

Miscellaneous.

Ex-President Johnson is now reported much bet-
ter and quite out of danger.
Mr. Binckley, who thrashed Deputy Commissioner
Harland in Washington recently, was fined \$100 and
given yesterday by Judge Wiley in the Criminal

Court. The Judge said the letter written by Com-
missioner Rollins urging the removal of Binckley
was a very great provocation and should never have
been written.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the
Indians on the Upper Missouri reservation at the
manner in which the reservation is managed. Even
Spotted Tail is complaining, and a general outbreak
is predicted. The Indians in Utah are preparing for
a general raid on stock when the spring comes.

A dam at Romney's Bend, on the Welland Canal,
has given way and the proposed Lake Erie level is
deferred in consequence for at least one year.

The National Committee of the Colored Men's As-
sociation, in Washington, are discussing the propo-
sition of urging the claims of colored men for office
on the heads of bureaus.

A general order from the President has been
issued directing the discharge from service of about
750 enlisted men in the various arsenals.

The City.

The carpenter, boatswain and third mate of the
emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., were brought up
before United States Commissioner Jones in Brook-
lyn yesterday on a charge of murder. They had no
counsel, and were held to await the action of the
Grand Jury. The inquest in the cases of the dead
seaman was resumed at Staten Island, and last
evening the jury rendered a verdict charging the
carpenter, boatswain and third mate with the murder
of the deceased seamen.

John Real, the murderer of officer Smedick, has
made a statement of the persecutions that Smedick
inflicted upon him for two years before the murder.
He says that he could not remain in any situation in
his ward, because Smedick was sure to find him out
and tell his employers that he had been a thief.
Real appears resigned to his fate.

The body of Lockwood, one of the Sing Sing con-
victs who escaped and was shot and killed by Sulliv-
an, one of the guards, is now lying at his brother's
residence in Chrystie street. The Board of Health
has refused to permit it to be buried without an
inquest, which will be held to-day. Mr. Scheu, the
State Prison Inspector, and the State Prison Com-
mittee of the Legislature have arrived at Sing Sing
to investigate the origin of the late revolt.

Commissioner Jones, of Brooklyn, rendered a de-
cision yesterday in the alleged drawback frauds
case. Laidlaw and Dickinson, two of the accused
parties, were discharged, and the others, Korn,
Theriot, Whimster and Wilson, were held to await
the action of the Grand Jury.

The American steamship Northern Light, Captain
Timmerman, of Ruger's line, will sail to-day from
pier 42 North river at two o'clock P. M. for Bremen
and Copenhagen, via Cowa.

The steamship Rapidan, Captain Mallory, will leave
pier 36 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for
Havana and New Orleans.

The steamship Europa, Captain Gates, will leave
pier 20 East river this afternoon for Galveston,
Texas, touching at Key West.

The sidewheel steamship Manhattan, Captain M. S.
Woodruff, will sail from pier No. 6 North river at
three P. M. to-day for Charleston.

The steamship Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, will
leave pier 37 North river at three P. M. to-day for
Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

The stock boards and Gold Exchange were closed
yesterday in observance of Good Friday. The banks
and private bankers transacted business as usual.
Some inconvenience was occasioned by the calling
in of loans. A movement is on foot to have the day
made a legal holiday.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Dr. Herrick, of Albany; H. A. Tilden, of New Leb-
anon; D. C. Lindsey, of Vermont; F. F. Faxton, of
Utica, and R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, are at the St.
Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Chandler and Henry Whitten, of Phila-
delphia; Louis Hiltz, of Detroit; R. S. Hart, of St.
Louis, and C. F. Mayer, of Baltimore, are at the
Astor House.

General J. L. Goldsmith, of Chicago; I. D. Jer-
maine and Anders Burnham, of Milwaukee, are at
the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain Howard, of Washington; R. W. Little, of
China, and Dr. George Turrel, of Newport, are at the
New York Hotel.

Judge N. Harrison, of West Virginia, and Theo-
dore Cozzens, of West Point, are at the Clarendon
Hotel.

Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of Boston; E. H. Kellogg, of
Pittsfield, and J. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. Pincott, of Philadelphia; T. Boyle, of Balti-
more; T. Patton, of Detroit, and D. Woodruff, of the
United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Judge J. F. Comstock and E. B. Judson left yester-
day for Syracuse; General Leavenworth, for Phila-
delphia; A. G. Pollard, for Boston; R. B. Benson, for
Albany; General Palmer, for Ohio; J. Williams, for
Boston; W. B. Bristol, for Connecticut; E. M. Avery,
for Norwich; Dr. A. Lawrence, for Buffalo, and E.
R. Mendum, for Baltimore.

Louis Leland leaves to-day by the City of Paris
for the purpose of making a survey of the hotel sys-
tem in Europe and seeing if any new ideas have
been developed there. He will do well to give the
Europeans a touch of the American metropolitan
system he knows so well.

Progress of the Cuban Revolution.

The news from Cuba is cheering for the insur-
gent cause. Much defection exists among the
Spanish officials, who have been in several
instances charged with complicity with the rebels.
Four companies of the fourth bat-
talion of volunteers have declared for the
patriot cause. Munitions of war are pouring
in in abundance to arm the revolutionists.

In New York an enthusiastic meeting was
held on Thursday evening to sympathize with
the Cubans and to assist them with all material
aid possible. This and the general temper of the
American people with reference to the Cuban
question must convince Spain and Europe
that we mean work—no light work, either, if
necessity calls for something with a heavier
accent to it. The Cuban revolution is the re-
bound of Spanish action in the New World
during the past six years. Mexico, the Pacific
coast and the remembrances of Spanish domi-
nation in Venezuela have kindled in Cuba the
fagots of misrule and cruelty which Spain has
cast freely over the island. Spain must un-
derstand that it is all Spanish America that
lights the revolutionary blaze in her last colonial
stronghold, and that in New York two
years ago the revolutionary leaders found aid
and comfort. This was the more freely
extended from the existing remembrances of
the action of Spain with reference to our-
selves when we were battling for national life
against traitors from within and the combined
monarchical interests from without. Spain
gave us many a covert stroke, and Cuba in
her hands became a keen lance which she did
not fail to ply with that refinement of action
which can alone proceed from the Spanish
brain. Feeling as she did that the progress
of the United States threatened to absorb
Cuba, from the very inability of that island
to maintain a different governing system from
the mainland, she very naturally seconded
England in her recognition of belligerent
rights for the South almost before the echoes
of the first guns at Sumter had crossed the
Atlantic. The cowardly stroke of England at
us was dated the 13th of May—one month from
the bombardment of Sumter. Spain waited but
a month longer, and on the 17th of June was
signed the royal edict which, even in the
preamble, virtually recognized the indepen-
dence of the South. Let us translate a few
sentences from it as published in the *Gaceta*
de la Habana of July 28, 1861:—

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE—ROYAL DE-

CREE.—Considering the relations which exist be-
tween Spain and the United States of America, and
the propriety that there should be no change in the
reciprocal good feeling on account of the grave
events which have taken place in that republic, I
have resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality in
the struggle undertaken between the federal States
of the Union and the Confederate States of the
South, &c.

In the eight articles which follow this re-
cognition of a Southern nationality the United
States are immediately lowered to the level
of the rebels, who had not, to the then
knowledge of Spain, a single organized army
in the field, had not fought a single battle or
killed a single man. Even the little skirmish
of Big Bethel was not then known on the other
side of the Atlantic.

We cannot look at this action of Spain in
any other light than one of open hostility to
the United States, and if up to the present time
we have been too much occupied in the solu-
tion of our reconstruction problem, we have not
forgotten what we owe to Spain. The day is
at hand for settlement, and, therefore, despite
the vaunted "liberal" exhibition now going on
in Spain, of down with one king and up with
another, we are little disposed to look on and
see any part of this Continent forced to pay
for such a rare show. Cuba has been bled
enough. The reaction is a revolutionary fever
which the Spanish doctors, following the
system of Dr. Sangrado, think can only be
cured by more bleeding.

There are in Cuba to-day, perhaps, seventeen
thousand regular Spanish troops and twenty-
five thousand volunteers under arms in sup-
port of colonial domination. To these are
opposed at least fifty thousand badly armed
patriots, whose numbers are alone limited by
their ability to obtain ammunition and muskets.
The people of Cuba are evidently determined
to have their liberty. They mean work. Up
to this moment, however, they have shown
very little good sense in the organization of
their cause. The Eastern division of the
island does not appear to work in unison
with the Central Department. The elements
are scattered. They want binding together.
If they have effected so much by desultory
effort what can resist them once they have
a central and respected government? The
moment they have this government and an-
nounce a financial plan their cause is won;
for they will place themselves in a position
in which we can recognize their belligerent
rights and feel that their certain success in
the future will be the best proof of the justice
of such a recognition. Let them immediately
call a meeting of deputies from the various
departments under their control, declare their
independence, elect a president, form a cabi-
net, raise money by effecting a loan or issuing
legal bonds. All this may be done in sixty
days, and the moment it is done we guaran-
tee them full recognition as an independent
belligerent Power, copying, if need be, the
preamble we have translated above. Cuba
must try to be self-reliant, notwithstanding
the little opportunity it has had for
such an education under Spanish rule.

Success is even more certain from efforts
coming from within than from without. It
is for this we say to Cuba, Organize.
Let no petty ambitions and jealousies among
leaders retard or ruin the organization. Such
has often been the history of movements in
the Spanish-American countries which have
struck for independence. It is better to oc-
cupy a second class position in a great country
than to be a petty and poverty-stricken com-
mander in some desolated division of the
island. Let Cuba listen to what we tell her—
organize, and independence is won.

The News from Mexico.

Our correspondence from Mexico, published
to-day in another column, gives a graphic pic-
ture of the condition there. An attempt at
revolution put down is followed by a general
feeling of dissatisfaction and want of confi-
dence with the present government; the Cab-
inet accused of sending their hoarded thousands
to foreign parts for safety; robbers holding the
roads everywhere; a satiety of blood from
military executions until the cry went up, even
from that bloodthirsty race, for a pause; com-
munication with the northern frontier so diffi-
cult that to-day Tamalipas is practically
further from the capital than New Mexico was
a few years ago; commerce decaying, the
revenue declining, and President Juarez hold-
ing secret conferences with the United States
Minister till the suspicion was rife that he
was about to declare his inability to govern
the country without the assistance of the
United States, as a preliminary step to bring-
ing in American troops.

Mexico is in the last stage of decay and
thoroughly rotten. Thirty years of constantly
repeated revolutions have created more officers
with high military grade than would suffice to
keep the peace if they were in the ranks, while
their habits of luxurious command insure their
adhesion to any plan for public disturbance
that offers a chance for pay. If General
Rosencrans and President Juarez can devise
a scheme whereby a firm and just rule can be
established through the intervention of the
United States, the great movements such a
scheme would entail, would give a new life to
trade, both in and out of Mexico, that would
exercise a favorable influence upon industry
and commerce throughout the Continent.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—That the Committee
having charge, in the House of Representa-
tives, of the batch of railroad, land and bond
grabbing bills submitted from time to time,
have concluded to postpone their consideration
till the next session of Congress.

ANOTHER SCHOOL BILL.—The last sugges-
tion proposes to make every public school
chargeable upon the county it stands in. As
New York city pays for its own schools and a
pretty heavy figure on State tax towards
schools not in the city we can agree to this.

GENERAL BLAINE'S CASE ON THE RIGHT OF
SUFFRAGE.—They have a stringent radical
test oath in Missouri touching loyalty to the
State, against which General Frank Blair, an
indignant democrat, has brought his own case
before the Supreme Court of the United States.
After several days devoted to the pleadings on
both sides the argument was closed on Thurs-
day last, and the subject left with the learned
judges for their decision. As a majority of
the Court are of the good old conservative State
rights school this case of the citizens' rights
against State rights will be apt to bother them,
and may require a month or two of nice con-
sideration.

Indian Treaty Jobs and Swindles.

A Fort Smith (Ark.) paper undertakes to
make an elaborate denial of the charges made
in our Washington correspondence in regard to
the enormous swindles that are occurring
under the pretext of making treaties with
so-called Indian "nations." Now, we not only
reiterate the charges, but to-day give addi-
tional evidence in support of our allegations.
There is now before the Senate, as our Wash-
ington correspondent affirms, a single Indian
treaty which will, if ratified, call from the
Treasury of the people the large sum of thir-
teen millions of dollars in a single year. It
also appears that since the formation of the
government no less than four hundred millions
of the people's money has been expended in
satisfaction of alleged treaty stipulations with
Indian agents. The whole system is rotten
and corrupt from beginning to end. In the
first place, the Senate has no right or au-
thority to make "treaties" with any class of
American citizens, and no special Indian or
any other kind of nationality can be recog-
nized inside of that established by the sover-
eign will of the people. Moreover, it seems
that these treaties are ratified, if not nego-
tiated, in secret session, when but two or three
members are present, and that the Indian ring
in the Senate are actually contemplating the
second purchase of the Territory of Alaska
from the native Indian tribes, under the
pretence that Russia gave only a quit claim
to the Territory when she disposed of it to the
United States. It can scarcely be credited
that these corrupt jobs can be carried on with-
out arousing the indignation of the people
all over the land. We repeat that the
Indian is no more entitled to special legisla-
tion or to the power of treaty-making than
Sambo and Dinah on their Southern plan-
tation, or the Chinese in California. He has
no national rights beyond those enjoyed by the
negro, and all the talk about this or that Indian
nation, this or that treaty with this or that
Indian tribe, are merely schemes gotten up by
Indian jobbers and land sharks to rob the
national Treasury. If land buyers or specu-
lators have any rights in the transfer of Indian
titles they are questions of law to be decided
by the Supreme Court. Let us hear no more
about such nonsense as Indian treaties or
special treaties with any class of people located
within the limits of the United States. It is
as much beneath the dignity of the national
government to recognize the existence of a
treaty-making power among any of its own
people as it would be for a sovereign in
Europe to do the same with his own subjects.
All the denials or explanations made by the
Indian ring organs cannot wipe out the fact
that our Indian system is utterly wrong and
that a radical reform is urgently demanded.
We invite attention to the fresh developments
on this subject given elsewhere in to-day's
HERALD.

The New Dominion and the Hudson's Bay Company.

A cable telegram from London informs us
that the late Colonial Secretary of Great
Britain, Sir Stafford Northcote, who had been
in correspondence with the government of the
New Dominion and also with the Hudson's
Bay Company, advises the company to come
to terms with the government of the Dominion.
It appears that Earl Granville, the new
Colonial Secretary, has made a proposal to the
company that they should cede their territorial
rights to the Dominion for three hundred thou-
sand pounds sterling. It is a small sum, con-
sidering the extent of territory and the im-
mense wealth, developed and undeveloped,
which this territory covers. Sir Stafford,
looking at the inevitable future, is of opinion,
and says so, that it is the best thing the com-
pany can do.

From this we infer that at an early day the
entire North American Continent south of
Alaska and north of the United States will be
under the control of the government of the
New Dominion. This arrangement gives our
northern neighbors command of immense
wealth, if only they know how and where
to find it. When we remember the
immense plains as yet almost untrod
except by the Indian and the occasional trapper;
the magnificent lakes and rivers, of
which we know nearly as little as we do of the
lakes and rivers of Alaska, but of which we
know enough to understand that they repre-
sent a large section of the grandeur and
wealth of the North American Continent;
when we remember all this, we can only re-
joice that there is a probability that the wealth
of those magnificent valleys, lakes and rivers
will no longer be abandoned to the fur-bearing
animals. The Hudson's Bay Company as a
pioneer agency has done well enough; but
new times have come, and the new times have
new and higher requirements. The company
stands in the way of the consolidation of the
New Dominion, and the consolidation of the
New Dominion is an absolute necessity, pre-
liminary to another and grander consoli-
dation—a consolidation which will give unity
to that immense territory which stretches from
the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern Sea. To
the prosperity of the New Dominion we ought
to have no objection. Its prosperity will in-
crease the wealth of the Continent and hasten
the inevitable day when the Anglo-Saxon
family of North America will be one and indi-
visible. The transfer of the rights of the
Hudson's Bay Company is in every sense de-
sirable.

A CONSUL GENERAL FOR CUBA.—We notice
the appointment of Mr. Edward L. Plumb as
Consul General to Cuba. Mr. Plumb has just
returned from Mexico, where for more
than a year, as Chargé d'Affaires, he has
ably fulfilled the duties of his post to the great
satisfaction of both governments. Well versed
in the Spanish language, and thoroughly
posted upon Cuban affairs, he will undoubt-
edly be of great service to us in the delicate
position which he is now called upon to fill.

SING SING.—If the story told in all the
papers of the death of the convict Dean be
true the keeper committed as atrocious a murder
as a man was ever hanged for.

THE GAS BILL.—The result of all the gas
investigation of the city is a bill that will
compel the companies to apply some of their
superfluous cash to the regular examination of
their own gas—the examination to be made
under the direction of a board to be appointed
by the Mayor. This will be the first gas bill
ever known not made to suit the companies.

The Senate Compromises—The House Refuses to Concur.

General Butler achieved yesterday an im-
portant victory in the House, in the vote of
seventy to ninety-nine whereby that body
refused to concur in the Senate's halfway sub-
stitute for the House bill absolutely repealing
the Tenure of Office law. General Butler
with the submission of the Senate bill
attacked it as a deception, contending that it
did not meet the case, that the modification is
substantially the law as it stands, and that
this unconstitutional act, having served its
purpose, should be utterly abolished—that it
was incompatible with the rights of the House
and a usurpation of the powers of the Presi-
dent. In these general views of the measure
General Butler was promptly and effectually
supported by General Logan, and when the
House adjourned on Thursday it was man-
ifest that the Senate substitute for Butler's
repeal would be rejected.

Yesterday when the subject came up in its
regular order a desultory fight was at once
commenced between Butler and his supporters
on the one side and the radical anti-repealers
on the other, and this skirmishing was con-
tinued down to five o'clock, when the original
motion to refer the Senate bill to the Judiciary
Committee was withdrawn and the direct
question of concurrence was reached. The
result is the victory of Butler and the re-
pealers, including the democrats of the House,
who wielded the balance of power.

The subject now goes back to the Senate,
and the question is, "Shall the Senate recede
from its amendment?" Assuming that it will
not, a committee of conference on the dis-
agreement between the two houses will be
the next proceeding, and then we shall discover
whether the republicans of the House sup-
porting Butler will stand firm or yield to the
pressure of the Senate or a party caucus of the
House. Both houses having adjourned over to
Monday we may expect some caucus manipu-
lations in the interval; but if the House
repealers would gain the front rank with the
administration in bringing the Senate to the
ultimatum of Butler's bill they will avoid any
party caucus on the subject.

In the beginning of Johnson's administration
the republican conservatives, with the demo-
crats, had, as they now have, possession of
the House. The policy of Congress and the
administration was in their hands, and had
they acted with anything like sagacity they
could have shaped the measures of Congress
and the issues of the Presidential succession.
But the democrats, when brought to the pinch,
deserted the republican conservatives and
bolted over to "Old Thad Stevens," and hence
all the disastrous consequences that followed
to Johnson's administration, to the conserva-
tive republicans and to the democratic party,
with the triumph of the radical programme.
All that was left undone by the democrats to
give success to the schemes of Stevens was ac-
complished through the radical caucus system
of whipping in. Now, if the conservative or
out-and-out administration republicans of the
House wish to hold their ground and become
masters of the situation they know what to do;
and they must know, on the other hand, that
if they consent to be inveigled into a party
caucus their fate will be the melancholy expe-
rience of Raymond and his followers of the
sessions of 1865 and 1866. Power or dis-
grace is thus the alternative now presented to
the supporters of Butler in the House on this
Tenure of Office law. Their only course of
safety is to stick to the repeal.

The State of Public Sentiment in England.

We publish in another column a commu-
nication referring to the present state of public
opinion in England. The letter regards the
variable changes of public sentiment in a most
unfavorable light for the mother country, and
not at all calculated to sustain that degree
of prestige with which John Bull desires to be
regarded throughout the world. Economy,
now the order of the day under the liberal
Ministry, may not be the most judicious course
to pursue, if by that economy England is to be
reduced to the condition of a third rate Power,
as our correspondent contends she will be event-
ually by the curtailment of the navy estimates
which is now being inaugurated. In refer-
ence to the Alabama question, it is argued that
it will be settled on such terms as the United
States may think fit to propose, for the simple
reason that England will prefer to suffer
humiliation rather than assume that inde-
pendence which formerly characterized her.
Another subject also seems to be a source of
not a little uneasiness, and that is the gradual
advances of Russia in the East. The Russian
press has sounded the alarm, and the Moscow
Gazette, in the shape of a semi-official sug-
gestion, believes that negotiations between the
Russian and English governments should be
opened regarding the future relations of the
two countries in the East. From a perusal of
the communication it will be readily perceived
that there is some cause for that unsettled
state of public sentiment referred to by our
correspondent.

Mr. Parton and Parties "Bound in Honor to Pay."

Mr. Parton, the biographer of Horace
Greeley and Ben Butler, has taken in re-
gard to the Danish sale of some West India
islands the same position that was taken by
the Bohemians under Robert J. Walker in the
Russian sale of Alaska. "Seven millions in
gold" is a sounding phrase, and one that
startles and awakens the Bohemian every-
where, till he pricks up his ears like the
charger that "snuffeth the battle afar off." Seven
millions in gold is so much money that the
Bohemian knows that whenever it changes
hands there must be droppings, and he makes
it his business to be near that he may gather
them up. Under Robert J. Walker the bus